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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Original Poetry.

ON BORROWED WINGS

I asked the nine to grace my humble lay,
The subject named, this done,—they fled away!
And now no light gleams from each truant line,
To make them all, like Robert's,—so divine!
He left the muse's haunts to deal in ham,
And while with brow serene, and heart as calm
He deals in lowly life, why may not I
Rob him of wings, and like him—*try* to fly.
The balmy breezes fan me as I soar
To dizzy heights which Robert trod before,
Each lofty mole-hill with success is gained
As I admire a Pegasus so trained!
Immortal Bob! how oft celestial fire
Has flew from off your chariot's blazing tire,
As with the lightning's speed, you seemed to play
With space,—*and picked up pebbles by the way!*
But ah! we're higher now than e'er before,
And fearful lest this view we have no more,
We'll eye the plain spread out before our feet,
And see the tumblers at their loathesome treat.
With fear and care each sinking heart opprest
With double gloom each lowly brow is drest,
And wild commotion fires the doubling mass
As Whittaker lets out the pent up gas.
The combat deepens, On, he cries, *ye brave,*
Who kindly run the gauntlet to the grave!
With fired eye, he bravely takes the van,
And calls on each to show himself a man;
With lunges fearful bursts upon the foe,
And madly kicks and bites and squeals, each blow
With feet and hands,—with frenzied head and heart,
Makes legions fly beneath the galling smart!
One more—my hero—this may be the last,
'Tis done—and now at "*blud*" he stands aghast!
With clutching fingers rends his matted hair
And *damns himself* in frenzy of despair!
The Doctor now in sweet simplicity
Commends the act that made his paper *free,*
And with a swelling heart in joy he cries,
"The man that nobly lives, right nobly dies!"
How noble in simplicity his end!
He stabs himself to help along a friend!
The world with hollow-heartedness is fed
Here's one so tender both in heart and head
A pity 'tis his value is not known!
And must he die without a tear—alone?
The dread decree is passed—with piteous sigh
Drawn brokenly, he lays him down to die.
His partner smoothes the pillow for his head,
And sings the solemn requiem for the dead,
With one short howl, he quickly dares mankind
And with the film of Death is likewise blind.
"The world recedes—it disappears"—all's o'er,
The "Journal" now is but a thing of yore!
Levi, dispirited, is seen to turn
And shed a tear beside the mouldering urn—
"My friend is gone, too nobly gone," he sobs,
"And ever while *my* aching bosom throbs"—
But here, the sun had melted Robert's wings
(They were at best nought but indifferent things)
And I was forced to leave the hill before,
Compassionate, I saw the matter o'er.
Now Robert, here, I bring your wings all back,
With them I flew just like another jack,
Obliged, however, Rob, I am to you,
For I have learned some things I never knew.

ANONYMOUS.

Interesting Miscellany.

A SUDDEN CONVERSION.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

The simple story I am about to relate possesses much interest for those who were acquainted with the parties concerned, and to others its interest will not only be in its truth, but also in the peculiar soul-touch it developes.

In one of the northern towns of Vermont lived a young man whom I shall call Daniel Bryan. He was a lawyer by profession, and one of the most intellectual men in that section of the country. No one possessed the confidence of his friends more than he did, and no one was better calculated to secure the good will and friendship of all with whom he came in contact. Business poured in upon him, and he failed not to give the utmost satisfaction.

At the age of twenty-seven Bryan took to himself a wife from among the most favored ones of the country. Mary Felton experienced a strange pride when she gave her hand to the young lawyer, and if none envied her, many at least prayed that they might be as fortunate.

But ere long a cloud came over the scene. Conviviality ran high among the members of the bar, and young Bryan possessed one of these peculiar temperaments which at length gave the whole body and soul up to the demons of appetite. For three years he followed the social custom of the times without neglecting much of his business, but finally he sank into the lowest pit of degradation; when at the age of five-and-thirty, he had become a confirmed drunkard. He now neglected his clients altogether, for he could not remain sober long enough at any one time to carry any case through court. The only business he had now upon his hands was the collecting of some few small debts.

On the evening of his thirty-fifth birth day he joined the Washingtonians, and once more his bright genius shone out upon the world. But it could not last long; amid the examples of those who were his constant companions, he went back to his cups, and down he sank as rapidly as he had risen. In one short year from that time he was a miserable, degraded thing. People who had left notes and accounts for him to collect, called at his house, and upon inquiring of his wife where he was, she would tell them he was away.—Poor woman! they could not bear to dispute her—they would go their way though they knew full well that the remains of Daniel Bryan were prostrate upon his bed-room floor.

One day a Mr. Vinson called to see him.—Vinson had left notes and accounts to the amount of several thousand dollars with Bryan to collect, and he was anxious about them. His poor wife answered him as usual; that her husband had gone away.

"My dear madam," returned Mr. Vinson, "I know your misfortune, and I appreciate your feelings; but I must see your husband. If I can see him for even one minute I can learn all I wish to know."

Mary Bryan spoke not a word, but with a tearful eye she turned away, and Mr. Vinson followed her. He found Bryan in a back room, stretched at full length upon the floor, with a jug of Medford rum at his side. With much effort Vinson aroused the poor man to a state of semi-consciousness, and asked him if he had done anything about the notes and accounts he had left with him.

"Yes," returned the lawyer, in a weak, husky, hiccoughing voice. "I've had the money for you over a month. I've deducted my per centage, and you'll find the rest in that trunk. Mary's got the key."

Mrs. Bryan was called in, the key was produced, and Mr. Vinson found his money, four thousand and some odd hundreds of dollars, all right and safe.

In his worst moments Bryan never used for himself a single penny he had in trust.—Hundreds there were who labored hard to reclaim the wanderer, but without effect. Year after year went by, and he sank lower—yet his wife left him not. Her brother, a young lawyer, named Moses Felton, often urged her to forsake her husband, at the same time offering her a comfortable home beneath his own roof, but she would not listen.

At length all hope was given up. Week after week would the fallen man lie drunk on the floor, and not a day of real sobriety marked his course. I doubt if such another case was ever known. He was now too low for conviviality, for those with whom he would have associated would not drink with him.—All alone, in his own office and chamber, he drank accursed poison, and even his very life seemed the offspring of the jug.

In early spring, Moses Felton had a call to go to Ohio. Before he set out he visited his sister. He offered to take her with him, but she would not go.

"But why stay here?" urged the brother. "You are all faded away, and disease is upon you. Why should you live with such a brute?"

"Hush, Moses. Speak not so," answered the wife, keeping back the tears. "I will not leave him now. But he will soon leave me. He cannot live much longer."

At that moment Daniel Bryan entered the apartment. Even Moses Felton was startled by his appearance. He looked like a wanderer from the tomb. He had his hat on and his jug was in his hand.

"Ah—Moses, how are you?" he gasped, for he could not speak plainly.

The visitor looked at him a few moments in silence. Then, as his features assumed a cold, stern expression, he said, in a calm but strongly emphasized tone—

"Daniel Bryan, I have been your nearest and best friend but one. My sister is an angel but mated with a demon. I have loved you, Daniel, as I never loved man before, for you were noble generous and kind; but I hate you, for you are a perfect devil incarnate.—Look at that woman. She is my sister—the only sister God ever gave me. I wish her to live with me, but she will not while you live; yet when you die she will come to me. Thus do I pray that God will soon give her joys to my keeping. Now, Daniel, I do sincerely pray the first intelligence which reaches me from my native place, after I shall have reached my new home, may be, *that—you—are—dead.*"

Bryan gazed upon the speaker some moments without speaking.

"Moses," he at length said, "you are not in earnest?"

"As true as heaven, Daniel, I am. When I know that you are dead I shall be happy, and not until then; so go on. Fill your jug, and—

"Stop, stop, Moses. I can reform."

"You cannot. It is beyond your power.—You have had inducements enough—enough to have reformed half the sinners of creation—and yet you are now lower than ever before. Go and die, sir, as soon as you can, for the moment that sees you thus shall set mourners free!"

Bryan's eye flashed, and he drew himself proudly up.

"Go," he said, with a tinge of that old, powerful sarcasm that had often electrified a jury, "go to Ohio, and I'll send you news.—Go, sir, and watch the post!"

With these words Daniel Bryan hurled his jug into the fire place, and while yet its thousand pieces were flying over the floor, he strode from the house. Mary sank fainting to the floor. Moses bore her to a bed, and then having called in a neighbor, he hurried away, the stage was waiting.

For a month Daniel Bryan hovered over the brink of the grave, but he did not die.

"One gill of brandy will save you," said the doctor, who saw that the abrupt removal of all stimulants from a system that for long years had subsisted almost on nothing else, was nearly sure to prove fatal. "You can surely take a gill and not take more."

"Aye," gasped the poor man, "take a gill and break my oath! Moses Felton shall never learn that brandy killed me! If the want of it can kill me, then let me die! But I won't die! I'll live—live till Moses Felton shall eat his words!"

He did live: an iron will conquered the messenger death had sent, and Daniel Bryan lived. For one month he could not even walk without help. But he had help—joyful, prayerful help. Mary helped him.

A year passed away, and Moses Felton returned to Vermont. He entered the court house at Burlington; Daniel Bryan was upon the floor pleading for a young man who had been indicted for forgery. Felton started with surprise. Never before had Bryan looked so noble and commanding, and never before had such torrents of eloquence poured from his lips. The case was given to the jury, and the youth was acquitted.

The successful advocate turned from the court room, and he met Moses Felton.

They shook hands but they did not speak. When they reached a spot where none others could hear them, Bryan stopped.

"Moses," said he, "do you remember the words you spoke to me a year ago?"

"I do, Daniel."

"Will you now take them back? Unsay them now and forever!"

"Yes—with all my heart."

"Then I am in part repaid."

"And what must be the remainder of the payment?" asked Moses.

"I must die an honest, unperjured man!—The oath that has bound thus far was made for life."

That evening Mary Bryan was among the happiest of the happy. No allusion was made in words to that happy scene of one year before, but Moses could read in both the countenances of his sister and her husband the deep gratitude they did not speak.

And Daniel Bryan yet lives, one of the most honored in Vermont. Five times has he sat in the State Legislature; thrice in the Senate, and once in the National Congress, and he is yet a noble man, and an ornament to society; declining all offers of public office, from the fact that his profession is more lucrative, while plenty of others want the offices which he cares not for.

Many who read this will know the characters whom I have used, and will at once recognize the true individuals beneath the fictitious names I have borrowed.

The Moral of the Times.

In times of trouble and disaster all our selfish instincts are first awakened to activity. This is apt to be the case with the most disinterested, so long as they see the means of guarding themselves and their own firesides from impending harm. It is not till they find that the storm of desolation can be stayed by no human hand, and is liable at any moment to sweep over them, that they lift up their eyes and follow the lightning's shaft to the hand that directs it. Then our selfish impulses give way to more generous emotions; we find ourselves involuntarily drawn towards our fellow sufferers by the ties of a common brotherhood, and how reverently to dispensations which prove in the end, to all right thinking men, blessings in disguise.

There is much in the present state of affairs in the financial world to move our sympathy, and there is much to arouse our selfish impulses. So many and such great changes of fortune as have occurred within the last month, have rarely, if ever before been witnessed in this country. While it was supposed that the rage of the storm was circumscribed; so long as the wary and the wealthy believed they could keep beyond its reach, they naturally flattered themselves that they had been more prudent, and perhaps more deserving than their unfortunate neighbors. This complacency on the one hand, and precautions for their own security on the other, left them little time, and less inclination, to concern themselves much about the troubles of others. Presently the cloud, which was no bigger than a man's hand, covers the whole horizon with its darkness. No one can any longer comfort himself with the assurance that he is beyond the reach of its accumulating terrors. The wise man begins to realize his weakness; he is ashamed of his harsh judgment of others, and of his too flattering judgments of his own wisdom and goodness; his indifference about the troubles of others, which he might have relieved and did not, fill his heart with remorse. The curtain of selfishness which bounded his vision seems to be suddenly drawn aside, and he discovers for the first time how little he has had, himself, to do with the accumulation of property upon which he has presumed so much; how it may have been sent to him for the very purpose of being taken from him again under circumstances like these, and as the best means of revealing to him a sense of his daily dependence upon Providence and upon his fellow-man. Looked at from this point of view, who shall speak of the recent breaking up of the great deep of commercial credit as a calamity? Who knows how many, in consequence of it, will experience for the first time the enduring pleasure of obeying a general impulse, and of sacrificing a selfish one? Who knows how many it will teach to think moderately of their own achievments, and judge leniently the short comings of the less successful? How many will learn from it what they never experienced before, the acquisition of wealth is neither a test of a man's merits, nor any security for his happiness. Can any one doubt that this crisis will develope in many a higher morality, a more watchful domestic economy, less ostentatious habits of life, and a corresponding respect for those whose obscure and humble lives may have been teaching the inattentive world around them from infancy, how little the splendid fortunes which we spend toilsome lives in accumulating, contribute to our goodness or to our happiness?

What, after all, is the loss about which we make so much ado? The money or the property, for the want of which so many fail, is not lost. The absolute losses—such as occur, for example, by fire and ship-wreck—have been less for the last six months than usual. The wealth of the country is merely changing hands. Some of those who had it, perhaps, will be better off without it; some will be benefitted by the trial which their pride or their vanity will experience from losing it; it will unite many domestic circles which worldly influences were separating, and it may remove unsuspected temptations from the path of young people who were not prepared to resist them. On the other hand, there are those in the lower walks of life who require the discipline of prosperity. The lessons of adversity may have been lost upon them. Their hard hearts may require to be broken, as the eagle is said sometimes to break the shell of the tortoise by bearing it high into the air, and then letting it fall upon the rocks. Shall we murmur at this dispensation till we know better than man possibly can know, how nearly and deeply we may all be interested in the results which are to come from it?

The unexampled prosperity of this country, and the prompt reward which every species of intelligent industry commands here, have made Americans the most conceited and self-reliant people upon the face of the earth. So far as this self-reliance has emancipated us from the tyranny of traditions, and has begotten habits of independent thinking, it has served a great, we believe a Divine purpose. But it has long fulfilled that purpose, and for some years past we have been growing as a nation, grasping, arrogant, quarrelsome, indifferent to international obligations, and tolerant of private as well as public fraud.—It requires something more than self-confidence to produce an elevated national character. Our conceit may help to rid us of other people's errors, but not of our own.

Being in a measure rid of the faults which, as a nation, we inherited or were taught, it is now time that we make war upon our own, and we can conceive of no lesson more efficacious for that purpose than that we are now receiving. All our past follies are coming to light; the great men of the Exchange, to whom we bowed with a selfish idolatry, are proving to be but wooden images; the powers that we were accustomed to regard as irresistible, crumble up like paper in the fire.—Nothing proves in these times to be strong but the virtues which as a nation we have most neglected to cultivate. Their value is being proved and vindicated, and we already begin to see the fruits of it. We witness every day striking instances of forbearance and consideration for each other's troubles among commercial men. They are less disposed to judge hastily, even where there is room for censure, while multitudes spend their whole time in doing what they can to relieve and assist their less fortunate acquaintances.—There are men of wealth among us who go about quietly doing good in this way, like nurses in an hospital, by night and by day, who but for some such crisis would never have revealed their own noble attributes to others, nor would they have learned how much better and truer hearts than they had ever suspected are beating around them.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Diamond Dust.

As snow is of itself cold, yet warms and refreshes the earth, so afflictions, though in themselves grievous, yet warm the heart of the Christian and make it fruitful.

When a man has the approbation of his own mind, the frowns of the world, like the pressure of an arch, only serve to strengthen him in his position.

Many friends are lost by ill timed jests—rather lose your best joke than your worst friend.

As nothing is so honorable as an ancient friendship, so nothing is so scandalous as an old passion.

Prefer solid sense to wit; never study to be diverting without being useful; let no jest intrude upon good manners, nor say anything that may offend modesty.

In love, in friendship, the dream of sentiment is extinguished, the moment we utter a word which has been necessary to calculate or consider before it is pronounced.

When acts of courtesy come gratuitously; they are as acceptable as the clear brook to the thirsty traveler.

When the million applaud you, seriously ask yourself what harm you have done—when they censure you, what good!

He who would have friends, must show himself friendly. True, and when a man complains of having no friends, he ought to ask himself the question, whether he is a friend to any one.—*Eliza Cook.*

A MASONIC MOVEMENT—*Purchase of Mount Vernon.*—We find the following announcement in the Richmond *Dispatch:*

We understand that one or more of the Masonic Lodges of this city have originated a plan for the purchase of Mount Vernon, which, if taken hold of in earnest by the "brothers of the mystic tie" throughout the Union, cannot fail, of success. The plan proposed is to get the subordinate Lodges to contribute $1 for each member. The price asked for the Mount Vernon estate is $200,000 and the Masonic statistics show that the order numbers three hundred thousand; so that if all the Lodges in the Union accede to the proposition—and the probability is that they will—the purchase of Mount Vernon may be looked upon as a fixed fact. But the suggestion, as given out, does not stop here.

When the lands which contains the last mortal remains of the immortal Washington is possessed by the Masons, they propose to present it to the State of Virginia, only reserving to their order the right to meet around the tomb of their deceased brother once every year, to celebrate his imperishable deeds and to keep alive his great name. We have strong faith in this patriotic plan for the purchase of Mount Vernon, knowing, as we do, that the order from which it emanates are ever ready for good deeds, and never look back when they put their hands to the plough. Let every true Mason feel the *tomb of Washington* can only be preserved from decay by his efforts, and but a few short months will roll by ere it will be the property of that State which gave him birth, and to whose keeping alone his ashes should be entrusted.

THE NEW TERRITORY OF DACOTAH.—The last Congress, it will be remembered, formed a new Territory under the name of Dacotah. The *Independent,* published at Sargeant's Bluff, says the Territory includes a great part of the valley of the Sioux, the valleys of the James and Vermillion rivers, and large tracts of beautiful bottom lying on the Missouri. In regard to the climate, it becomes milder to the westward, so that the winters in the northwestern parts of Dacotah are said to be not much more severe than in northern Pennsylvania. The prevailing want of this entire region is timber. Its chief attractions are fertile soil, pure air and water, and unusually healthy climate; and it is believed also to possess abundance of mineral coal.

NOTHING TO SMOKE.—The whole number of cigars exported from Havana up to the 15th of August, the present year, was 84,985,000, of which 29,681,000, were cleared for this country, 16,300,000 to Great Britain, 17,733,000 to Hamburg and Bremen, 9,628,000, to France and 8,130,000 to Spain. The exports of tobacco amounted to 1,180,345 pounds, of which 528,636 pounds were cleared for this country.

The Scoffer Silenced.

BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON, OF LONDON.

Let me tell you a story. I have told it before; but it is a striking one, and sets out in a true light how easily men will be brought, in times of danger, to believe in a God, and a God of justice too, though they have denied him before.

In the backwoods of Canada there resided a good minister, who one evening went out to meditate, as Isaac did, in the fields. He soon found himself on the borders of a forest, which he entered, and walked along a track which had been trodden before him; musing, musing still, until at last the shadow of twilight gathered around him, and began to think how he should spend a night in the forest. He trembled at the idea of remaining there, with the poor shelter of a tree into which he would be compelled to climb.

On a sudden he saw a light in the distance among the trees, and imagining that it might be from the window of some cottage where he would find a hospitable retreat, he hastened to it, and to his surprise saw a space cleared, and trees laid down to make a platform, and upon it a speaker addressing a multitude. He thought to himself, "I have stumbled on a company who in this dark forest have assembled to worship God, and some minister is preaching to them at this late hour of the evening, concerning the kingdom of God and his righteousness;" but to his surprise and horror, when he came nearer, he found a young man declaiming against God, daring the Almighty to do his work upon him, speaking terrible things in wrath against the justice of the Most High, and venturing most bold and awful assertions concerning his own disbelief in a future state. It was altogether a singular scene; it was lighted up by pine knots, which cast a glare here and there, while the thick darkness in other places still reigned. The people were intent on listening to the orator; and when he sat down, thunders of applause were given to him, each one seeming to emulate the other in his praise.

Thought the minister, "I must not let this pass; I must rise and speak; the honor of my God and his cause demands it." He feared to speak, for he knew not what to say, having come there suddenly; but he would have ventured, had not something else occurred. A man of middle age, hale and strong, rose, and leaning on his staff, he said, "My friends" I have a word to speak to you to-night. I am not about to refute any of the arguments of the orator; I shall not criticise his style; I shall say nothing concerning what I believe to be the blasphemies he has uttered; but I shall simply relate to you a fact, and after I have done that, you shall draw your own conclusions. Yesterday, I walked by the side of yonder river; I saw on its flood a young man in a boat. The boat was unmanageable; it was going fast towards the rapids; he could not use the oars, and I saw he was not capable of bringing the boat to the shore; I saw that young man wring his hands in agony; by and by he gave up the attempt to save his life, kneeled down, and cried with desperate earnestness, 'O God, save my soul! If my body cannot be saved, save my soul!' I heard him confess that he had been a blasphemer; I heard him vow that, if his life were spared, he would never be such again; I heard him implore the mercy of heaven for Jesus Christ's sake, and earnestly plead that he might be washed in his blood. These arms saved that young man from the flood; I plunged in, brought the boat to shore, and saved his life. That same young man has just now addressed you, and cursed his Maker. What say you to this, sirs?"

The speaker sat down. You may guess what a shudder ran through the young man himself, and how the audience in one moment changed their notes, and saw that after all, while it was a fine thing to brag and bravado against Almighty God on dry land, and when danger was distant, it was not quite so grand to think ill of him when near the verge of the grave. We believe there is enough conscience in every man to convince him that God must punish him for his sin, and that in every heart the words of Scripture will find an echo, "If he turn not, he will whet his sword."

☞A shocking instance of human depravity is related in the Cincinnati Gazette. A brutal-looking fellow, while walking along the bank of the Miami canal, saw a noble-looking spaniel lying in the sun, and most wantonly threw a stick with a heavy piece of lead attached, which he held in his hand, at the poor brute, but missed him, and the missile flew into the water. The dog, who, it seems, had been taught to go into the water and dive, plunged into the canal, brought out the weapon, and carried it in his mouth to the *man,* and laid it at his feet; and that man picked up the stick, and struck the generous creature dead! From this incident our cotemporary very naturally doubts whether *all* men have souls.

HOW TO EAT GRAPES.—Dr. Underhill has reduced eating grapes to a science. Here are his directions: "When in health, swallow only the pulp. When the bowels are costive and you wish to relax them, swallow the seeds with the pulp, ejecting the skin.—When you wish to check a too relaxing state of the bowels swallow the pulp with the skin, ejecting the seeds. Thus may the grape be used as a medicine, whilst at the same time it serves as a luxury unsurpassed by any other cultivated fruit. An adult may eat from three to four pounds a day with benefit. It is well to take them with or immediately after your regular meals,

A WARNING—COWS POISONED BY WILD CHERRY.—The Ohio *Farmer* reports that a man having occasion to cut down a small wild cherry tree, threw the branches over the fence into the road or common, and that two cows, after eating the leaves, died within twenty minutes, and within fifty feet of the place. That Prussic acid is contained in the leaves, &c., of this tree, we were aware, but did not suppose it existed in sufficient quantity to produce such effects.

"Don't tell Father."

There is many a good mother who plans the ruin of the child she dearly loves—teaches it the first lesson in wrong doing, by simply saying, "*Now don't tell Father.*" Surely mothers do it thoughtlessly, ignorantly, not considering that it is a first lesson in deception.

Not at all strange that gamblers and liars and thieves and hypocrites, and distrustful, evil minded people so abound, when weak, loving mothers, with honeyed words, and caresses, sweeten the little teachings that so soon ripen into all kinds of meanness and unprincipled rascality.

I heard a kind, well meaning mother say to the puny baby in her arms, "well, birdie shall have its good candy every day; bad pappa shan't know it; see how it loves it!" and the little thing whose reach of life had not a whole winter in it yet, snatched at the bright red and blue colored poison, and made as many glad motions, as though it took its whole body to suck it with. The poor little thing had been fed on candy, almost, and fretted for more whenever its mouth wasn't filled. Even the nourishment nature provided didn't wholly satisfy it, for it wasn't as sweet as candy.

I thought it was no wonder, if children were taught even in babyhood that papa was bad and ugly and unkind, that in youth they should call him a "snob" and "the old man," and the mother, whom they had learned by experience had no stability of character, and was capable of deception, not strange they should so little respect her as to call her the "Old woman."

I shudder when I hear the frequent words drop from young lips, "Oh, I must not let father know that."

The father may be a stern man, rigid in his way of bringing up his children, but he has a heart somewhere, and surely truthful, honest, loving words from his own child, will find that warm place. So it is best never to deceive him in anything, but keep his confidence whole and unshaken, and the whiteness of the soul unstained by that loathsome sin, deception.

"Father don't allow me to read novels," said a young lady to me lately, "but mother does, and so we two read all we can get, and he never knows it;" giggled as though they were very cunning and worthy of praise, for so completely deceiving poor, good father.

My soul sickened at the idea of a wife daring to teach her children to disobey their father; of the daughter, vain and unprincipled, with such a mother to teach and guide her. Better for the world she had never been born.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

What do these things mean?

We find the following in a late number of the New York Evangelist:—

"Vermont, one of the most purely agricultural States in the Union, exhibits sad evidence of religious indifference. The annual report of the general convention in that State, discloses the following fact, published in the Congregational (N. H.) Journal:—

"More than 20,000 families in Vermont habitually neglect all public worship; only about one-fifth of the people in the average, attend upon evangelical worship, and four-fifths of the inhabitants on each returning Lord's day are absent from the sanctuary.—*What do these things mean?* Making all due allowance for the necessary absence of those who, in the Providence of God, cannot be present, there ought to be at least three-fifths instead of one fifth of the people at public worship. Where, then, are the 150,000 souls that ought to be in the house of God every Sabbath? What are their thoughts and deeds on God's holy day?"

The Boston Courier has the following comments on the above:—

"The New York Evangelist (a religious paper inclining to anti-slavery) ought not to ask: 'What do these things mean?' as if the reason were not perfectly obvious. That abolitionism would inevitably lead to such a sad result has been preached upon the house-tops. The Courier, with other conservative journals, has never ceased to urge entreaties and warnings upon the subject for a year past. Many of the clergy, with a zeal quite surpassing their religious ministrations, have entered into abolitionism in the pulpit, directly or indirectly; and out of the pulpit have too often set examples of partisanship to their people. Abolitionism is not religion; but, like all other fanaticism, it is an absorbing delusion. The human mind cannot be full of one engrossing topic and find room for another. The consequence is that abolitionism in Vermont, and elsewhere, has excluded Christianity. The process of operation is—first, lukewarmness, then neglect of religious ordinances, then disbelief. And yet the New York Evangelist, adopting the report of the convention, innocently asks, *What do these things mean?*"

A HARD STONE.—About the hardest case ever heard of was a murderer named Stone, executed many years since in Exeter, N. H. Just before the rope was put around his neck, he requested the Sheriff to give him a mug of ale. The request being promptly acceded to, he took the mug and commenced blowing the froth from the ale.

"What are you doing that for?" nervously asked the Sheriff.

"Because," returned the stubborn wretch, "I don't think froth is healthy."

CLEANING SADDLES, &c.—The following is a good recipe which will give saddles and bridles a good polish, and be entirely free from all stickiness:—The whites of three eggs evaporated till the substance left resembles the common gum, dissolved into a pint of gin, and put into a common wine-bottle, and filled up with water.—*Scientific American.*

☞A Lewisburg paper says, a farmer residing somewhere on the North Branch invoked curses upon his head, because he was unfortunate in some of his crops, and an offended God has taken him at his word by causing him to remain in the position he was in when he invoked the curse. He is not able to move a muscle, and can only roll his eyeballs to give signs of life. He has not been able to speak another word since the profane sentence passed through his lips.

☞A bright child asked his mother where he should go to when he died.

"To heaven, I trust," said the mother.

"Shall I have anything to eat there?"

"Yes, love, you will be fed on the bread of life."

"Well, I hope they'll put lots o' butter on it," concluded the youngster.

☞"You saved my life on one occasion," said a beggar to a captain under whom he had served.

"In what way?"

"Why, I served under you in battle, and when you run away, I followed."

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 14, 1857.

Advertisements.

☞Trial and Jury Lists.

☞Notice, by John C. Couch.

☞Register's Notice, by Henry Glazier.

☞Notice to Customers, by Levi Westbrook.

☞Proclamations and Sales, by Sheriff Miller.

☞NOVEMBER appointments, by Dr. Hardman.

☞JAMES GWIN, Esq., Guardian, &c., offers at public sale a farm in Henderson township, late the property of Alexander Gwin, Esq., dec'd.

☞WM. LEWIS, editor of this paper, offers at public sale the large and valuable building in which he resides, and in which the "Globe" is published.

☞JOHN OWENS and ROBERT HENDERSON, Executors, offer at public sale a large and valuable farm in Warriorsmark township, late the property of John Henderson, dec'd.

☞Attention is invited to a number of late advertisements of sales, &c., which have been transferred to the fourth page of this paper.

☞STAUFFER & HARLEY, Watch and Jewelry merchants, Philadelphia, are before the public with their card. Their establishment is extensive—prices at the lowest mark, and goods genuine.

☞Mr. J. D. MOORE is agent for the sale of "Johnson's New Illustrated and Embellished County Map of the Republics of North America." Persons wishing the map will address Mr. Moore at Coalmont, Pa.

☞Last week we received from Mr. Thos. Sankey, of Henderson township, a basket of very delicious peaches, the first we have received this season, and hope they may not be the last, as the people pretty generally seem to have "suspended," putting it out of our power to "resume" specie payments for any luxury of the kind. Mr. S. has our thanks for the clever present.

THE CAMPAIGN OVER.—*The Legislative Candidates.*—Whatever the result may be, we are conscious of having discharged our duty to secure the election of the best man to the Legislature. If Dr. Houtz is elected, the Democratic party may rejoice that the falsehoods of the dishonorable politicians of the opposition party, with the aid of their press, failed to deceive a majority of the honest voters of the county. If defeated, falsehood alone triumphed over truth. A victory over Houtz, by such base means, may gratify those who say that "everything is fair in politics," but we know that Dr. Houtz would not desire an election if it had to be obtained by the same means resorted to by a number of the would-be leaders and scullions of the opposition, to defeat him. A few days, and it will be known to a certainty whether truth or falsehood has triumphed in the election of a Representative.

The State.

The State has gone for Packer by from 20 to 50,000!

Philadelphia, Packer 10,000 majority.
Berks, Packer, 6,000 maj.
York, Packer, 2,500 maj.
Schuylkill, Packer, 3000 maj.
Northampton, Packer, 3000 maj.
Northumberland, Packer, 1500 maj.

☞Schell has 700 majority in Bedford, and from 100 to 150 in Huntingdon. Koontz has 600 majority in Somerset.

Huntingdon County.

Daniel Houtz, democrat, is elected to the Legislature from this county. Jas. Murphy, dem., for Director of the Poor, is also elected. The balance of the opposition ticket is likely elected, by greatly reduced majorities.

Porter township.—Wilmot 136, Packer 123, Hazlehurst 1. Houtz 172, Wharton 55. Evans 23. Caldwell 150, Glasgow 90. Lane 142, Lightner 107. Moore 94, Murphy 174.—Koontz 128, Schell 121. Ozborn 117, Mattern 127.

Morris.—Packer 49, Hazlehurst 46, Wilmot 34. Koontz 71, Schell 46. Wharton 23, Evans 42, Houtz 54. Glazier, 66, Carothers 53. Glasgow 64, Caldwell 52.

Walker.—Packer 66, Wilmot 50. Strickland 60, Milward 50. Strong 59, Thompson 59, Veech 49, Lewis 49. Schell 67, Koontz 49. Houtz 61, Wharton 53, Evans 1. Glazier 52, Carothers 59.

Barree—Packer 155, Wilmot 55—maj. 100. Strickland 154, Millward 53. Strong 154, Thompson 154, Veech 52, Lewis 52. Schell 155, Koontz 51. Houtz 143, Wharton 53, Evans 8.

Jackson.—Packer 90, Wilmot 129, Hazlehurst 7. Strickland 91, Milward 132, Linderman 2. Strong 92, Thompson 93, Veech 133, Lewis 133, Broom 2, Brady 2. Schell 94, Koontz 130. Houtz 87, Wharton 123, Evans 11. Ozborn 95, Mattern 126. Caldwell 90, Glasgow 135. Carothers 90, Glazier 137. Lightner 86, Lane 140. Murphy 95, Moore 133. Stoneroad 84, Stevens 135.

Henderson—Glazier 51, Carothers 39. Glasgow 33, Caldwell 51. Lightner 38, Lane 51. Koontz 27, Schell 62. Wharton 55, Houtz 31, Evans 7. Packer 49, Wilmot 29, Hazlehurst 13.

Huntingdon—Packer 137, Wilmot 108, Hazlehurst 53. Schell 170, Koontz 110. Wharton 152, Houtz 91, Evans 42.

Franklin—Packer 102, Wilmot 47, Hazlehurst 34. Schell 102, Koontz 80. Houtz 100, Wharton 34, Evans 46. Caldwell 108, Glasgow 62. Lightner 104, Lane 73.

Penn—Packer 34, Wilmot 63, Hazlehurst 5. Schell 34, Koontz 60. Houtz 34, Wharton 44, Evans 22.

Cromwell—Wilmot 95, Packer 70. Koontz 100, Schell 69. Wharton 3, Houtz 65, Evans 101. Lane 101, Lightner 67. Glasgow 96, Caldwell 71. Glazier 104, Carothers 65.

Shirley—Wilmot 99, Packer 91. Koontz 99, Schell 89. Wharton 88, Houtz 89, Evans 6. Lane 63, Lightner 123. Glasgow 92, Caldwell 91. Glazier 99, Carothers 86. Murphy 101, Moore 81.

Mt. Union—Wilmot 43, Packer 37. Koontz 39, Schell 41. Wharton 32, Houtz 39, Evans 7. Lane 45, Lightner 33. Glasgow 40, Caldwell 38. Glazier 44, Carothers 36. Murphy 43, Moore 37.

Birmingham—Wilmot 24, Packer 14 Hazelhurst 14. Evens 19, Wharton 4, Houtz 15. Schell 14, Koontz 23. Crothers 13 Glazier 25. Caldwell 15, Glasgow 20.

Tod—Packer 101, Wilmot 66, Hazlehurst 34. Schell 125, Koontz 72. Houtz 71, Wharton 34, Evans 90.

Meeting of Merchants in Independence Square, Philadelphia.

There was quite a large and highly respectable meeting of Merchants, Manufacturers and Business Men, held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, at five o'clock Friday afternoon, in pursuance of a call issued in the morning, to take action as to some means by which the present monetary stringency might be ameliorated.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. William C. Ludwig, by nominating as officers the following gentlemen, which was agreed to.

PRESIDENT—CHAS. MACALESTER.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John O. James,	Hood Simpson,
John B. Myers,	Wm. C. Ludwig,
John P. Crozier,	John Welsh,
S. V. Merrick,	Geo. H. Stewart,
Wm. E. Bowen,	Robert Selfridge,
Wm. C. Patterson,	David S. Brown,
Wm. Devine,	David Milne,
Harry Conrad,	James C. Hand.

SECRETARIES.

Robert Ewing, S. Morris Waln.

Mr. Macalester, on taking the chair, made a few remarks. He said that he appeared before the meeting in the midst of a financial crisis, such as the oldest among us have never seen before—one that has come upon us so suddenly, that houses that have braved the vicissitudes of commercial life for fifty years, have been swept away by its fury.—Not only had the merchants suffered, but also manufacturers, miners and others, upon whom thousands of laborers are dependant for their daily bread.

The meeting had not assembled, he remarked, to examine into the causes of this state of affairs, which might be a work of difficulty. There was one thing certain, that three months since all appeared to be prosperity. The commercial horizon was unclouded. The New York banks, at a time when specie was leaving the country at the rate of a million and a half to two millions per week, expanded seven millions in thirty days. An expansion of seventeen millions in five months broke the Bank of the United States. After this expansion, the New York banks, discovering their error, curtailed within thirty days to the extent of over twelve millions—a curtailment sufficient to break the strongest community, and it was only marvellous that so many stood it.

I do not know, said Mr. Macalester, what resolutions are to be brought forward; but I deem it my duty to say in advance, that I consider the present banking system defective, and I trust that when it shall come to be reconstructed, that that reconstruction will be either upon the principle of the general banking law which requires security to be given for the issue of the banks, or according to the system which requires each bank to have in their vaults one dollar in specie for every three dollars of its liabilities. Some provision of this nature I think due to the community.

But the purpose of this meeting is, I presume, to give an expression of the wish of the community that the Legislature now in session shall do all it can to give present relief. When we have more time for calm reflection, we may then reconstruct the whole system prudently and wisely, and in accordance with the best interests of the community.

Mr. Macalester, on concluding, introduced to the meeting

Mr. George H Stuart, who said:

Fellow citizens—it is scarcely needful for me to add anything to the very lucid remarks of our presiding officer. We are here to day to consider, not the condition of the banks, but the wants of a suffering community—of sixty if not seventy thousand artizans of this city, who, in a very few weeks will, if relief be not speedily extended, be in a state of utter destitution.

This meeting, my friends, was called upon a very short notice. Learning this morning, that the real condition of things in this city is not known by our representatives at Harrisburg, it was deemed wise by a number of gentlemen to ask our fellow citizens to come together and give an expression to our feelings. We want, this afternoon, to speak to our representatives in tones of thunder. We want them to know the real condition of things in our city. A few pertinent resolutions have been prepared, which I know will be heartily responded to by every merchant, manufacturer and laboring man in the community.

The question which agitates the community, Mr. Stuart thought, was one altogether above party; it was one which concerned every laboring man. There were cases of distress within the knowledge of gentlemen who stood with him on the platform, the narration of which would bring tears from the heart of a stone.

As an illustration of the general distress and destitution which threaten the community, Mr. Stuart read an extract from a letter received yesterday, from the managers of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in America, by some gentlemen of this city. The assistance asked for by the letter was readily granted. The extract is as follows:

"The money is wanted for the payment of wages; and the object of making this appeal is to ascertain whether manufacturers can rely upon assistance. We have in our employment at this time two thousand men.—If we can keep a part of them employed, we think it will help them and the public. *So far as our own interests are concerned, we might dismiss the whole two thousand, and let them be thrown upon the county for support.* Humanity, however, determines us to do anything in our power, and make any reasonable sacrifice to give them work."

Letters from other parts had been received, Mr. Stuart said, giving an equally gloomy picture.

Mr. Wm. Mills, of Frankford, an extensive manufacturer, was then introduced. He made a few remarks, showing how, unless relief of some kind be obtained, immense numbers of operatives (in addition to those now idle) will be thrown out of employment and general calamity come upon the community.

In the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity within the last four weeks, from ten to twelve thousand operatives had been discharged from employment in the cotton and woolen manufactories alone; and in two weeks more, unless relief should be granted, it would be impossible for those establishments to go on. If in that single branch of business 20,000 men had been thrown out of employment, there must be in other branches upwards of sixty thousand, and when sixty thousand men are deprived of their means of support, at least one hundred and eighty thousand persons (their wives, their children and others connected with them), must be thrown into a state of utter destitution; for such is the rate of wages that few have been able to "save for a rainy day."

In this state of things (remarked the speaker in concluding,) we must look to the Legislature for such relief as it in their power to grant.

Mr. Frederick Fraley was next introduced, and was received with applause. He said:

My fellow citizens—I have come among you to day to aid in the accomplishment of measures which may produce relief to our suffering community. Most truly may we be called a suffering community; for although I have witnessed four suspensions of specie payments by the banks, there has never, in my experience, been a suspension attended by such general distress, and want of confidence, and fear of the future, as we now see exhibited.

It may be inquired, how has all this been brought about? The same sun shines upon us that shone in the month of August; the same hearts beat in our bosoms; the same hands are willing to labor; the same railroads and canals are ready to bear the product of our labor to market; all the elements are willing to perform for us their customary service; yet, somehow or other, man is unable to avail himself of the gifts which Providence has placed within his reach; we are paralyzed and almost dead.

But what is the remedy? Confidence, mutual sympathy, and a generous support of of those institutions to which we took for the supply of the tokens which move the labor and the products of the labor of our country, from one extremity to the other, and from one part of the world to all the rest.

It is not a bill of pains and penalties that will give employment to the poor man; it is not a bill of pains and penalties that will convert a dollar of paper money into a dollar of gold. Only a restoration of that confidence which existed among us five or six months ago, can bring back all that we apparently have lost, and set in motion refreshing streams for the benefit of the whole community. At the present moment, we stand very much in the attitude of a parcel of mills located upon a noble stream sufficient to drive them all, but whose waters, from some want of confidence in the miller at the head of the stream, are cut off from all the mills below him, so that they are unable not only to grind, but to spin, and weave and forge.

How shall this restoration of confidence be brought about? Not by indulging in mutual distrust; not by our calling upon every debtor for immediate payment of the last penny; not by making "runs" upon institutions hitherto considered solvent and reliable. No one, it is to be presumed, wishes to deprive them of the power of action. But it unfortunately happens that every man is afraid of the rising sun. He fears that to-morrow he may be thrown out of employment—may be unable to purchase bread for his family—and he therefore thinks it necessary that he should hoard to-day. I do not see now (as I was in the habit of seeing four months ago) the members of the laboring community carrying their weekly savings to the savings institutions, and depositing them there, with full confidence that upon a "rainy day," when they call for it, their money will be honestly restored. Yet those savings banks—those institutions that have loaned money to our mechanics and builders, to be expended in erecting residences for the men of small means—those Institutions, from which money may be obtained upon mortgage by the poor man, so that the life-blood of the community may be circulated freely, and made beneficial, those savings banks have not changed in their condition from what they were. Their securities still remain good; their property has not vanished; the population that was then in Philadelphia, giving wealth to the city by its labor, still remains. Why should we, then, in a moment of excitement, wage a warfare upon all these elements of our strength, to break them all down, and, in the common ruin, to break down ourselves?

There is not, I feel assured, one working man in this assemblage that would not give one month's wages to have things restored to the condition in which they were in July or August last. Yet if we could infuse into the masses the conviction that all the elements of their prosperity are still within their grasp—that there has occurred merely a change in the signs and tokens to which they have been accustomed—if we could induce them to place themselves for one month in the same state of confidence and repose which we witnessed three months ago—our fears, our doubts, our difficulties, would soon be dissipated; business would return to its ordinary channel, and every one would be again happy and contented.

Now, can we not bring this about? I think we can. I think the voice sent forth from this meeting to-day, will satisfy the members of our Legislature that, in times like these, we do not wish to take the "pound of flesh," but that each man is willing to bear his portion of the burthen, and contribute his share to the general relief.

It is upon the laboring population throughout the State that the mischiefs and misfortunes of the present crisis fall with most telling effect. His daily labor failing, his meagre savings are soon expended; and then comes misery, and with misery comes disease; and the speedy consequence is, the transfer of a family from its once cheerful home to the poor house.

But if we could again have reliance upon ourselves, and put but a single branch of the industrial energy of this Commonwealth (the coal trade) once more into successful operation, we should in six weeks have the tables of exchange, as regards New York and Boston, turned in our favor, and notwithstanding the fact that we have been compelled to succumb under the pressure of the times, and yield to a suspension of specie payments, every dollar of the currency of Pennsylvania would be redeemed in New York and Boston in solid coin—if, perchance, after the trouble through which they are now passing, we should be able to find it there. (Applause.)

Within the last four weeks, our coal trade has, under the influence of this general distress, diminished something like forty thousand tons per week; making a difference in the receipts of this Commonwealth in money, (and a large part of it has hitherto come from the cities of New York and Boston) of something like one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. That trade is now paralyzed, and its condition is but a type of the paralysis which pervades each of the trades in which those who now hear me, are engaged.

As to the financial condition of other cities, you know how small a portion of specie serves to keep up what is called a permanent specie paying system. But there has never existed in those cities that kind of a specie paying system which we have in Philadelphia. I venture to say that in the daily exchanges of life—in the purchases made at the grocer's, the baker's, the butcher's—there are now more gold and silver coins in circulation among the people of Philadelphia than there are in the city of New York—["That's so" and applause]. If you were to present at the bar of the best hotel in that city, a half eagle in payment of a debt of two dollars, my word for it, you would receive in exchange *three one dollar notes.*

But, my fellow-citizens, what is it that we want in the present conjuncture of affairs? Not that there shall be in the community any disturbance in the relations of debtor and creditor; not that the Legislature of Pennsylvania shall say that by the use of one dollar I shall pay you a debt of two dollars; but that they shall permit those instruments of exchange which we have used for years, with which we have been satisfied, and which, upon all ordinary occasions, and for all ordinary purposes, are convertible into coin, to resume their place in this community—to be passed from hand to hand, as they have heretofore been, to settle the debts of man to man, and thus the gates of prosperity will be once more opened; the difficulties under which we are now laboring will be relieved; public and private distress will be alleviated; hundreds of men, now upon the verge of bankruptcy and ruin, will be saved from involving others in a common calamity; and all will be made again cheerful and happy.

Mr. Fraley concluded amid much applause.

Mr. Stuart then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the manufacturing, mercantile, and industrial interests of the city of Philadelphia, now in town meeting assembled, irrespective of party, in view of the unparalleled distress which is pervading all classes of our business community, most solemnly state to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, now in session, that in the honest opinion of this meeting, prompt relief is required from the representatives of the people for the benefit of the people themselves.

Resolved, That we do most respectfully invoke the Legislature to pass some law which will enable the manufacturer to keep his workmen, and the other branches of business to retain in their employ the men and women whose bread is entirely dependent upon their daily labor.

Resolved, That the relief should be simple and comprehensive—not fettered by provisions impossible to be executed in a season of trial and panic, but such as will restore confidence in the general solvency of our people, and bring into active and beneficial circulation the products of fields, mines and work-shops.

Resolved, That we implore the Legislature to consider the sufferings which must inevitably follow in every department of labor, and to those also who have to exchange values, as merchants, traders and factors, if some relief be not promptly afforded by the present Legislature.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and a copy sent to each member of the Legislature.

The resolutions were adopted amid loud applause.

Mr. Stuart rose to request that all those constituting the meeting would take the trouble, after the adjournment, to affix their names to a memorial which would be found in the Hall, and which was to be dispatched to Harrisburg, as an an expression of the sentiments of the assemblage.

The meeting then adjourned.

Governor's Message.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, *October* 6, 1857.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the power conferred on me by the Constitution, I have deemed it my imperative duty to convene the General Assembly at this time. An "extraordinary occasion" for so doing, as contemplated by the Constitution has arisen, and accordingly you have been called together to take into consideration, and adopt such measures of relief, as the present exigency may seem in your wisdom to demand. A sudden and severe financial revulsion has occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the banks of this Commonwealth, and in some of our sister States. This result, however much to be regretted and deplored, was unavoidable, having become, from the operation of causes, unnecessary now to be enumerated, a stern necessity. Thus circumstanced, the community are suffering from a want of currency, the destruction of confidence, and the numerous evils consequent on financial embarrassment. Every department of industry has felt and been disastrously affected by the shock. Trade and commerce have been paralyzed. The merchant, the manufacturer and the mechanic have seen their bright prospects suddenly blasted, and many have been involved in a ruin which no ordinary sagacity or foresight could avert.—Many of our furnaces, rolling mills and factories have been closed. Extensive and valuable coal operations have been suspended or abandoned, and thousands of workmen are out of employment, oppressed with doubt and anxiety, and alarmed with the gloomy apprehension of the future.

It is not my intention to discuss in this communication, the causes of the present financial difficulties and commercial embarrassment. The evil is upon us. Troubles surround us; and to relieve the community, restore confidence, and bring back the prosperity lately enjoyed, and which it is hoped is but temporarily interrupted, prompt and harmonious action, wise and generous legislation will be required.

The present exigency requires, and every consideration of present and future interest to the Commonwealth and people would seem to demand that the banks should be released from the penalties and forfeitures incurred by a suspension of specie payments; and that such suspension should be authorized for such reasonable period as will enable them safely to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie.

To force the banks into a too early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payment from their debtors, and would entail upon the community the miseries of wide spread bankruptcy and ruin; while on the other hand, an unreasonable extension of the unnatural state of suspension would greatly increase the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. The resumption of specie payments should not be postponed longer than is clearly necessary, and the best interests of the community may require.

The general embarrassment and depression of trade and commerce, and the consequent depreciation of the value of real and personal property, if permitted to continue, will seriously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth. The credit of the State, now so well sustained, and so honorable to her character, may be endangered, not by any inability to pay, but from the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of procuring a medium of which payment can be made. The faith in the State must be preserved intact.

I therefore recommend that the Banks which may be relieved from the penalties imposed upon suspension by existing laws, shall be required to make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the Treasury, and balances standing to his credit in any of the solvent banks of the Commonwealth, into specie, as soon as the same shall become necessary for the payment of the interest on the funded debt.

And as a further relief to the community, and as a condition of the release of the penalties and forfeitures incurred, it is respectfully recommended that the solvent banks of the Commonwealth, which paid specie for all their liabilities immediately prior to their late general suspension, be required, under such limitations and restrictions as may be deemed expedient, to receive the notes of each other, continuing solvent, at par in payment of all debts due or to become due to them respectfully, during their suspension; the bank or banks resuming specie payments to be relieved from this condition.

For the relief of debtors provision should be made for an extension of the time in which execution on judgments may issue; and of the period now provided by law for the stay of execution.

The issue of relief or bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars should not be authorized, nor should the banks during suspension be permitted to declare dividends excepting six per cent. per annum.

The monied institutions of the Commonwealth are, it is generally believed, in a sound and solvent condition: and if the measures suggested be adopted, the banks will be enabled to meet all their liabilities, supply a currency adequate to the demands of legitimate trade and the ordinary business of life, regain public confidence, aid and revive every branch of industry, and save their creditors and the community from the bankruptcy and ruin inevitably consequent on the intense pressure of the present financial crisis.

The questions submitted for your determination are important and momentous. They rise far above all partisan or political considerations or calculations. A suffering community, in this, the hour of their anxiety and peril, expect at your hands prompt and patriotic action for their relief.

Influenced by no other consideration than the public good, prompted by no other than honest and honorable convictions of public and private duty, may the result of your deliberations meet the expectations, relieve the wants and harmonize with the true interests of the people.

JAS. POLLOCK.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.—I want all my customers indebted, to call by the first of next month (November) and settle up, as I am anxious to square accounts all around. Don't neglect this notice under penalty of costs. L. WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified, that the following articles were purchased by the subscriber, at Constable's sale, on Monday the 28th day of September, 1857, as the property of John L. Hoffer, to wit: One black mare and halter, one plough and swingle-tree, one harrow, five scraps of bees, three sleds, one bull, one wind mill, one grind stone, and one sow and six pigs, and that he has left the same on loan, in the possession and use of the said Hoffer.
Oct. 14, 1857. JOHN C. COUCH.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN HUNTINGDON FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY of the first week of November Court, being the 10th day of said month, the valuable property now occupied as his residence, and also by the "Globe" printing office. The lot fronts on Hill street, at the north-west corner of the Diamond, the improvements being a large two-story frame front and back building, a large stable with coach room for twenty-five or thirty horses, feed house, &c.—This property is known as the old "Franklin House" property, for many years occupied by Christian Couts, and is the best situation for a Public House (for the convenience of farmers and travellers) in the borough. For the mercantile business there is no better situation in town. Any person wishing to secure a valuable stand for any kind of business would do well to give this property his attention.
Terms made known on day of sale, or on application to the undersigned. WM. LEWIS.
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on FRIDAY the 20th day of NOVEMBER, 1857, A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, Pa., estate of John Henderson, dec'd, containing about 342 acres—200 acres cleared, 15 of which are in meadow. The improvements are a two-story stone DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen in basement, a bank barn and a never failing spring of limestone water convenient to the house, an apple orchard, and other improvements.
The farm is in a good state of repair and cultivation, and is about one mile from the Pennsylvania Rail Road.
Persons wishing further information, or to examine the property, can call on or address the undersigned, at Birmingham, near the property.
The property will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers. JOHN OWENS,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors of Will of John Henderson, dec'd.
☞Standard, Hollidaysburg; Gazette, York; Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, publish to amount of $2 50 each, and charge Huntingdon Globe. Oct. 14, 1857.

A FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, I will offer at Public Sale at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, 7th of NOVEMBER, 1857, at ONE o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of Alexander Gwin, dec'd, to wit:
A Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Henderson, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining land of John McCahan's heirs, Christian Couts, Samuel Friedley, John Simpson and Elisha Shoemaker, containing 225 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, on which there are about 150 acres cleared, having thereon a large frame bank barn, log dwelling house, apple orchard, a good well of water, &c. Said tract of land is distant from Huntingdon two miles, a public road leading from Huntingdon to Ennisville passes through it, and on the east it is bounded by Stone Creek; said farm is well adapted to raising stock, having a large quantity of meadow thereon.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance in three equal annual payments with interest, payable annually, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
JAMES GWIN,
Guardian of the minor children of Alexander Gwin, and Charles A. Gwin.
October 14, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 11th day of November next, to wit:
1. Daniel Grisinger, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Fraker, late of Dublin township, dec'd.
2. Robert Johnston, Administrator of the estate of Capt. William Johnston, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
3. Alexander Port, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Hastings, late of Walker township, dec'd.
4. Alexander Port, Esq., surviving Administrator, with the Will annexed of James Campbell, late of Walker township, dec'd.
5. Final Account of Alexander Port, Esq., Administrator of the estate of James McCartney Sankey, late of Henderson township, dec'd.
6. John Y. Hays, Guardian of George Mease, Sarah Ann Mease and David Mease, minor children of Nicholas Mease, dec'd.
7. Thomas Fisher, Executor of the last Will, &c., of William Weston, late of Henderson township, dec'd.
8. Thomas Fisher, Guardian of Hannah and Caroline Moore, minor children of Robt. Moore, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
9. David Berkstresser, Administrator of Enoch Chilcote, late of Tod township, dec'd.
10. Final Account of John Gifford, Administrator of Joseph Gifford, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
HENRY GLAZIER, *Register.*
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, October 10, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, October 31st, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, viz:
All the defendant's right, title and interest of and in a tract of land situate in Shirley township, bounded by lands of Henry Brewster, Benjamin Leas and Rev. B. E. Collins, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hoover.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, October 14, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:
A lot of ground in the borough of Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing about 10 acres, more or less, having thereon erected two large brick buildings, one for boarding house, 4 stories high, 72 feet long, 32 feet wide. Also, a large brick building 62 feet in front, 32 feet back, 2 stories high, occupied as a school room. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Cassville Seminary.
ALSO—150 acres of land situated in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, having a Cabin House, and about 16 acres cleared, and a small orchard—adjoins land of Jesse Smith on the north east, David Stumbaugh on the south. Michael J. Martin on the west, and Daniel Price on the east. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Stumbaugh and David Stumbaugh.
ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to about 90 acres of land, more or less, situate in West township, bounded on the east by lands of William Oaks, on the south Robert Moore, north Samuel Mosser, known as the Neff's Mill property, having thereon erected a Grist and Saw mill, three runs of burrs in Grist Mill, and a large Brick House, store house and other tenant houses.
Also—A tract of land containing 248 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a frame barn, 40x80 feet, a log dwelling house 1½ stories high, bounded by lands of Gen. A. P. Wilson on the east, and by other lands of defendant, and about 100 acres cleared, more or less.
Also—A tract of land containing 28 acres, more or less, (unseated land) situate on Warrior's Ridge, adjoins lands of John McCahan's heirs on the south, A. P. Wilson on the east, and lands of defendant on the north and west.
Also—About 89 acres, more or less, about 70 cleared, adjoining lands of Thomas Whittaker on the south, and by lands of deft. on the east and west, no buildings thereon.
Also—A tract of land containing 102 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared—no improvements thereon, and adjoins lands of William D. Robb's heirs on the north, and lands of deft. on the east, west and south.
Also—A tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, all cleared, 2 bank barns, 47x80 feet, (both same size,) a large stone house 3 stories high, with a kitchen and other out-buildings, bounded by Robb's heirs on the north Henry Knode on the west, J. G. Huyett's on the south, and by lands of deft. on the east, and in good state of cultivation, with a large apple orchard. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Huyett and John E. Seeds.
ALSO—All that certain two-story log dwelling house, situate in the township of Jackson, county of Huntingdon, being twenty-four feet in front, and extending back eighteen feet, with a shingled roof, and erected on a piece or parcel of land containing eleven acres, bounded by lands of George M. Bell, Michael Sassaman and Samuel Hoover. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Greer and Sarah Greer.
ALSO—One Lot of Ground situate in the town of Marklesburg, Penn township, fronting on the road lying from Huntingdon to Bedford on the east, and extending back to an alley 160 feet, adjoining lots on the north east of D. H. Campbell, on the south west of Wm Davis, having thereon erected a two story log frame house, weather-boarded and plastered, and a frame shop plastered out and inside. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Megahan.
ALSO—All those two certain adjoining lots of ground situate in the borough of Cassville, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded on the south by land of W. Speer, on the north by Dr. H. L. Brown, and on the west by the public street, containing about three-fourths of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a large brick and plastered dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings, known and formerly occupied as a mansion house &c., by Robert Speer, dec'd, and by indenture dated 24th August, 1854, sold and conveyed by Geo. W. Speer and James McIlduff to Cassville Seminary, the said deft. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Cassville Seminary.
ALSO—About 12 acres of land, more or less, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of David Henderson on the north, David Stewart on the south, and others, having thereon erected a frame barn 36 by 26 feet, cleared, and no house. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Y. Hay and Martin Stetner.
ALSO—A tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Orbison McMurtrie, Robt. Allison, Dr. William Swoope, and others, containing two hundred and twenty acres, more or less, having thereon erected a log house and log barn, and about fifty acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Couts.
ALSO—Lots No. 100 and 145 in Broad Top City, lot No. 145 fronting on Broad street thirty feet, and extending in depth 90 feet, and lot No. 100 fronting on Cole street thirty feet and extending in depth one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 145 having thereon erected an unfinished frame building. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Fisher.
ALSO—A tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dec'd, on the east and north east by lands of Jacob Russell, on the south by lands of John B. Weaver, and on the west by lands of Lewis Krugger and Peter Fries, containing 41 acres, more or less, having thereon a large two-story stone house, frame stable, and other buildings and improvements, about 20 acres of cleared land, and a valuable iron ore bank which has been opened and worked. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Fisher.
ALSO—A lot of ground in Penn township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Isaac Felgner, on the west, Jacob Fink on the east, containing one acre, more or less, with a two-story log frame house and a small stable thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Barrick.
ALSO—Two lots of ground in the town of Mooresville, West township, Huntingdon county, 50 feet front each, and extending back 160 feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Mrs. Johnston on the east, lots of Wm. Moore on the west, front on main road leading to Petersburg, having thereon erected a large two story brick house and other out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Snyder & Henry Neff.
ALSO—All that certain plantation, tract, piece or parcel of land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, east of Drake's Ferry, adjoining the Juniata river, lands of John Shaver, Nicholas and William Shaver, Andrew Pollock's heirs, and others, containing one hundred and seventy-six acres, or thereabouts, on part of which the town of Mt. Union is laid out, excepting and excluding from the said levy the ground in possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the following town lots in the recorded plan of the said town of Mount Union, being numbered respectively Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 1, 2, 7, 10, 13, 16, 23, 8, 9, 14, 17, 33, 73, and the lot of ground in possession of the Methodist Episcopal church, and on which the meeting-house stands, and the following lots which were sold by Wm. B. Zeigler, Esq., viz: Nos. 58, 59, 60, 69, 83, 84, 95, 96. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dougherty.
NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

TRIAL LIST, November Term, 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

John Fleming	vs	Brice X. Blair.
Grow's Administrator	vs	Abednego Stevens.
Sterling & Alexander	vs	Bracken, Stitt & Co.
Bumbaugh	vs	Entriekin et al.
Daniel Crownover	vs	Joshua Gorsuch.
Michael Quarry	vs	Wise & Buchanan.
Peter Crownover	vs	Daniel Shindle.
Samuel Beaty	vs	H. Wharton et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Nancy Ramsey	vs	John Lutz.
John Savage	vs	Smith & Davis.
John Penn Brock	vs	John Savage.
Same	vs	Same.
Bumbaugh for use	vs	Cumb. Val. Ins. Co
Seth H. Myers	vs	Dr. Robert Baird.
Joel Moore	vs	Blair & Robison & Co.
Samuel Myton	vs	Henry Fockler.
Ephraim Ross	vs	Thomas Bigham.
John Beaver	vs	David Blair.
Wm. F. Jamison's Ex'r	vs	John Spitzer.
Nathaniel Kelly's Ex'r	vs	Thomas T. Crownover.
Gans & Moyer	vs	Wm. Fisher.
Ann Carmon	vs	William Stewart.

October 14, 1857. M. F. CAMPBELL, *Pro'y.*

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

The Central America Calamity.

STATEMENT OF ALEXANDER GRANT, ONE OF THE FIREMEN.

I was one of the firemen on board of the Central America, and up to the time of the ship's going down had done all in my power to save her and the passengers. About 15 or 20 minutes before 9 o'clock on the Saturday evening on which she sank, knowing that she must go down some time during the night, I, with nine others, turned to for the purpose of cutting away the hurricane deck, on which, if possible, to save our lives and as many others as we could get on. I had just completed cutting away the last piece of rope which held it down, when upon rising and looking around me I saw that the vessel had gone down under us and left us floating on top of the deck. Nothing was to be seen of her but her passengers as they rose one after another to the surface of the water, and a few pieces of the wreck which were floating about as they arose from the decks of the steamer.

The names of the persons on board of the hurricane deck, as near as I can now recollect, were as follows:

George Buddington, third assistant engineer; John Bank, fireman; Alexander Grant, fireman; Patrick Carr, fireman; John Bank, coal passer; —— Evers, coal passer; —— Kenarlty, coal passer.

The names of the other three I cannot remember. The deck floated away to the leeward, and we soon lost sight of the floating passengers of the wreck. On the following (Sunday) morning we came across and picked up a colored man named George Dawson, who was a passenger on board of the ship, and whom we found floating in the water, supporting himself by a piece of board.—Shortly after picking up Dawson we came across and picked up another passenger, whose name I never learned, as he died on the fourth day after we picked him up, from sheer exhaustion. From the time of our being wrecked up to the fifth day after, (Thursday,) ten out of the twelve on the raft, including the ten who were on at the time the ship went down and the two picked up subsequently, ten had died of exhaustion and exposure, leaving none but Dawson and myself alive. On the fifth day of our floating about on the hurricane deck I discovered a small boat some distance off, and at once stripped myself of all my outside clothing, determined to swim to the boat or die in the attempt. The task, emaciated and exhausted as I was, was no small one, but I knew that it was my only hope, as we had endeavored to discover a sail in vain since our being wrecked. On arriving at the boat I found Mr. Tice, who aided me to get in. We then pulled the boat down to the raft, and took Mr. Dawson, who was almost insensible from exhaustion and exposure, on board. We then drifted away to leeward, with the wind, not knowing where we were, until, on the 8th day after the wreck, (Sunday,) we saw a brigatine off to the leeward of us, but being unable to make ourselves heard or seen, she passed on and was soon lost to our view.—Our hopes, which had for the moment been great, were again crushed out, and we for a time almost despaired of being picked up alive, as none of us felt as though we could by any possibility hold out much longer, having already been eight days and nights without tasting food of any kind, or drink other than salt water, which at times we were obliged to partake more or less of. On the ninth day, Monday, the 21st of September, about four o'clock, our hopes were once more made buoyant, by the appearance of another sail a long way to leeward. We made signals of distress, and did everything in our power to attract the attention of those on board of her, which we soon had the unbounded gratification of knowing were seen and about to be answered, by those on board the vessel, which immediately altered her course and stood directly for us. It being pretty calm at the time, we were easily taken on board the vessel, which proved to be the brig Mary, of Greenock, Scotland, from Cardenas, Cuba, bound to Cork, with a load of molasses. I cannot remember the Captain's name, although he treated us very kindly.—Not wishing to go to Europe, the captain very kindly consented to be on the look out for a vessel bound to the United States, and, should he fall in with one, put us all on board of her. Accordingly on the Monday following, the 28th of September, he fell in with the Bremen bark Laura, from Bremen, bound to New York, with a load of emigrants. The captain of this vessel, upon being acquainted with our circumstances, immediately consented to take us on board.—We were accordingly transferred to the Laura, and there met with all the kindness and attention which it was in the power of her captain to render. I cannot remember the name of the captain of the Laura, at present. I have a wife and one child living at No. 36 Vandam street, New York, who no doubt believe me to be dead.

This is the third time that Mr. Grant has been shipwrecked from steamships, as follows: once on board of the steamship Arctic; once on the steamship Crescent City, and the last time on the Central America. He presented this morning a most emaciated and sickly appearance, so much indeed, that twice, while narrating the above to our reporter, he was compelled to stop short and rest for a few minutes, before proceeding, and only concluded his narrative with great difficulty. It will be many weeks and months before either of the survivors will be fit for active duty again, even under the mildest and best of treatment. Upon the Kane reaching the dock, our reporter found Mr. Tice in conversation with several gentlemen in the engine-room, from whom he procured the annexed statement of his adventures of the wreck up to the time of his arrival at this city.

An Escape from Salt Lake.

The following narrative is from the pen of John Davies, a young Welshman, who emigrated to Salt Lake with his family about two years ago, from Maesteg, South Wales. It is taken from a private letter, dated Council Bluffs City, Iowa, June 29:

"I guess you are anxious to know the reason why I left Salt Lake. I shall try, in the first place, to inform you what a man must do to be a Mormon. He must give himself, his family, and all his possessions over to Brigham Young, and then he'll have to give the tenth of all his income—the tenth day's work—and he must keep from two to ten wives. If he don't agree to these things he had better quit; but by doing so he is in danger of losing his life every minute, for they would rather kill him than let him be the means of letting the world know how things are in their midst. Many have been shot down in trying to escape. I have seen dozens shot down on the street; and three days before I left I saw three persons killed merely because they intended to escape—they were shot down in a place called Springfield, while they were preparing their trunks to leave.—This took place about 3 o'clock on a Sunday morning, within fifty yards of the gates of the city. The first was a young man called William Parish; he received seven balls in his body. The second was his father, and the third was a man, called Potter, whose body received as many as fifteen balls. The old man was pierced in the back, and his throat cut in three different places. I saw them lying down, and I could name the persons who killed them. Brigham Young has got men for this purpose. Their number is four hundred. They are called the "Destroying Angels." Their captain's name is William Hickman, and the second in command is Porter Rockwell.

"The walls around the city are 15 feet high, and they are surrounded by a deep and wide moat. The city is entered by four gates, which are watched in the night time. The gates are so narrow that only one vehicle can pass through at once. The "Destroying Angels" go out on the plains in the spring in order to intercept those who may escape from the city. Many left on foot last January. They sleep by day and travel by night. I know of men and women who have traveled this way—the men dressed as women and the women as men. I came across some who were very short of food; the little they had they gave to the woman, and the men were principally sustained by the women's milk!

"I left Salt Lake City on the 17th of April, in company with two Welshmen and an African. The few Mormons who knew of our intentions said that we would never reach the States alive, but I told them that I was determined to try, whatever would occur. On Saturday, (the day after we left,) we had traveled thirty miles from the city when we saw three men following us. They were sent by the authorities of the city to catch us. The name of one was Patrick Linch, an Irishman by birth and Secretary to Brigham Young. This man fired his revolver at me, but the ball went by without hurting me. They then came near us on their horses and inquired our names and when we refused to tell them, they swore that they would blow 'our damned brains out.' With that, one of them raised his revolver as if he was going to use it—he had one on each side of the saddle. I then took out my revolver and told him to fire if he liked. I had six revolvers with me, and a rifle, containing in all thirty seven balls.—Another ball was then fired at me, which whistled by my left cheek. I then fired at him, and one ball hit him on the leg and another on the shoulder. (My friends by this time had run in the woods, and I was left to fight it out myself.) I then lost my footing, and one of the men run at me with a knife and cut my belt and took four of my revolvers. I had the other two hid in my boots. I got hold of one of them and fired, and succeeded in keeping them off for some time, till I had a chance to run to the woods, where I got the assistance of my friends.

"We continued to travel that day and the following night, and succeeded in reaching a place called Fort Bridger, which is one hundred and thirteen miles from the Valley.—The number of our pursuers had now increased to twenty, and we had to put to the woods again. We traveled till night, and were so fortunate as to meet a host of friendly Indians, who gave us buffalo meat to eat.—The next day we overtook a number of wagons, known as Mrs. Babbit's train, in number twenty eight. I was hired to drive one wagon, which was drawn by six mules. We had some trouble with a lot of Indians called the "Crow Tribe." They were well armed, and about a thousand strong. About six hundred shots came into our tents. We killed about thirty Indians, and they killed five of our men."

NOT SO BAD OFF AS WE SEEM.—In the inflation of prices produced by the abuse of credit in 1837, the prices of food ran up to an enormous height, in some cases exceeding the high prices of the present year. Flour was $12 per barrel, and other articles in the same exorbitant proportion. So completely had industry been diverted from labor to speculation, that we were actually obliged to import grain from Europe, a fact unexampled in our history before or since. Now, however, the case is different. Bountiful crops have everywhere blessed labor with a rich reward, and instead of having to import grain, we have plenty of it to export to Europe, and would do so more largely if the inflated prices did not prevent it. The general decline in prices, without any alteration of relative values which is now taking place, will enable us to pay our debts abroad by means of other of our products than cotton.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—The Norfolk *Day Book* says a magnificent gold pocket chronometer and chain have been forwarded to Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., collector for that port, by James Buchanan, President of the United States, to be presented to that noble veteran of Old Ocean, Capt. A. Johnson, of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America.

This magnificent watch and chain are said to be of the best the world can produce; and, coming as a present from such a source as the President of the United States, must make an indelible impression upon the minds of future generations of the heroic behavior of Capt. Johnson on that perilous occasion. It is supposed that its cost could not have been less than $350.

☞The Oswego *Times* of the 28th tells the following story:

Two men, named, respectively, Ward and Hall, were at work down the lake shore, when they discovered a small keg buried in the sand. This they dug out, and opening it, found it contained sixteen hundred pieces! The coins were of an ancient French cast, and of the denomination of seven franc pieces, valued at $1,09 each. The two men, with their treasure have left for Philadelphia, where they intend to exchange their coin at the mint. It is probable that the money was secreted in the place, where it was discovered, by some French officer, during the old French war, and afterwards the officer may have been killed, leaving no trace where the treasure was concealed.

☞The Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia on Monday the 5th ult., was a beautiful affair. The line extended over three miles of ground. Several fire companies from other places participated. The cost of the parade is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

Effects of Suspension.

The whole amount of specie in the United States is estimated at $250,000,000. Pennsylvania, having one tenth the population, and more than one tenth of the wealth of the Union, has at least $25,000,000 of this specie—in all probability much more. In ordinary times this specie circulates freely. In times of panic and of a depreciated currency, it scarcely circulates at all. If ten dollars in notes, which are still money for ordinary transactions, are worth fifty cents or one dollar less than specie, nearly every body refuses to pay out their gold and silver. They will not suffer their good currency to be put on an equality with a bad one. This is but natural. Consequently, not only have the banks withdrawn many of their own notes from circulation, but they have also withdrawn the specie from circulation, by failing to redeem their notes. In a state of suspension, meanwhile, those who have specie either hoard it up, or send it to brokers to be sold for a premium. Thus thousands of dollars are sold every day to brokers in Philadelphia, and they in turn sell it to parties who require it to pay their obligations at points outside of our State, which thus becomes drained of its specie.—*Press.*

The Banks not all Suspended.

An exchange paper, in speaking of the late bank suspension in Pennsylvania, remarks:—"The old Bank of Pittsburg goes on as usual, never having refused to pay specie on any of its obligations, either during the present unfortunate crisis or at any previous time of financial trouble. The Allegheny Bank is a new bank, and has just got under way. It pays specie also. In Washington County, the Franklin Bank still continues to pay specie, and is considered safe and sound, and the community, judging from their press, repose implicit confidence in it. In Fayette County, the Brownsville Bank also pays specie, stands well as far as we know, and is considered in good condition.—The same is true of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, and the Kittanning Bank.

The Wyoming Bank at Wilkesbarre, and the Honesdale Bank, also pay specie for their circulation.

☞SISTERLY DEVOTION.—There is a young lady living in Saratoga who has visited the grave of a sister every morning for three years. A more touching sight we have seldom seen, in this inconstant and forgetful world, than this devout maiden kneeling to place flowers upon the green coverlet of a sister's "narrow bed," and to repeat her morning prayers where none but God can hear.

☞A Hartford paper tells a story of a decidedly smart woman, who found a man hanging by his neck to a beam in her house. She cut the rope, threw him down stairs, held his head in a pail of water until life was restored, and then gave him a sound whipping. He afterwards went to her room and showed fight; but with a rolling pin she drove him into another room and locked the door. The next day she gave birth to a whopping boy.

☞It is stated that the warehouses in Buffalo are crammed to their utmost capacity with grain, flour and general produce from the West. Fresh cargoes are continually arriving but there is no one to receive them. The banks in many instances have advanced the freight, taking the whole cargo as security. One firm has now thirteen boats lying at West Troy heavily laden with valuable produce, and they are unable to raise the money ($3000) to pay the tolls.

DID'T HUG HER AFTER ALL.—A paragraph has been aired in the press for some time that Judge Mason, U. S. Minister in France, had been reprimanded for putting his arm round—the chair of the Empress Eugenie? It kicked up a bobbery hardly less notorious than the gentleman from West Point, who insisted on being presented at St. James in buff. The matter has been duly investigated, and we have the intense satisfaction of knowing that Judge M. did neither hug the Empress nor her chair.

☞Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, where the first Continental Congress held its sessions, is to be fitted up in a manner somewhat similar to Independence Hall, and sacredly kept as a shrine for the patriotic.

☞St. Paul, Minnesota, with a population of 12,000 souls, has not a single fire engine, a foot of hose, a fire bucket, nor a single public well or cistern!

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10.—Very little demand for Flour to-day, holders generally free sellers at previous quotations. 500 bbls of good straight brand sold at $5 37½; 300 bbls good Western extra at 5 75, and 250 bbls extra family at $6 ⅜ bbl. Standard *shipping brands* are held at $5 25 without sales. For home use prices range at from $5 25@7 50 ⅜ bbl for common to extra and fancy family brands according to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal nominally unchanged and nothing doing. Grain—demand for Wheat fallen off, and prices 2 cents lower in favor of buyers—a few small sales only are reported at 110@120c for reds, and 122@125c for white lots; prime Tennessee was offered at our lowest figures on Change without finding buyers to any extent, and commands 73@75c, the latter for Pennsylvania. Corn meets with a moderate demand only, there being no shippers in market, and some 3@4000 bus. Southern yellow have been taken in lots at 74c. afloat. Oats dull at the decline previously noticed, and 3@4000 bus. only of good Southern have been sold at 40c. afloat and in the cars.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

NOTICE.—The partnership between Steward Foster and William Foster having been dissolved, the books and accounts are in my hands for collection, and all monies due the said late firm must be paid to me, and nobody else, of which all concerned will take notice. STEWARD FOSTER.
October 7, 1857.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon the 12th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the 81st year of American Independence.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22nd day of August, 1857, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon the 12th of October, in the year of our Lord 1857, and the 81st year of American Independence.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 9th day of November, 1857.

Jeremiah Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Benj. F. Baker, carpenter, Tod.
Henry Cramer, founder, Brady.
Abraham Carothers, farmer, Shirley.
Hugh L. Cook, farmer, Cromwell.
Stewart Fox, miller, Warriorsmark.
James Gwin, Esq., gentleman, Huntingdon.
Thomas Gates, farmer, Franklin.
Daniel Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Jacob Hallman, blacksmith, Henderson.
Andrew Huey, farmer, Brady.
Joseph Harvey, wagonmaker, Shirleysburg.
Christian Miller, farmer, Brady.
Jonathan McAteer, farmer, West.
William Montgomery, farmer, West.
John McNeal, farmer, Clay.
Thomas Newell, farmer, West.
John Newman, farmer, Brady.
Hon. Wm. B. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Jacob Summers, Jr., farmer, Penn.
James Thompson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Abraham Taylor, farmer, Tod.
Andrew Wise, farmer, Union.
Leonard Wolkfill, farmer, Brady.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

John Atkinson, farmer, Dublin.
John M. Briggs, farmer, Tell.
Alexander Carmon, mason, Huntingdon.
Daniel Curfman, farmer, Clay.
Robert Cummings, Jr., farmer, Jackson.
John M. Clark, tailor, Shirleysburg.
John H. Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell.
James Faulkender, laborer, Shirley.
Daniel Flenner, farmer, Walker.
Thomas Fisher, merchant, Huntingdon.
Abraham Fultz, carpenter, Brady.
Abraham Grubb, farmer, Walker.
John Gemmill, farmer, Porter.
Lemuel Green, farmer, Cassville.
Wm. H. Gorsuch, merchant, Springfield.
John Huey, farmer, Brady.
Richard D. Heck, farmer, Cromwell.
Geo. D. Hudson, farmer, Clay.
David Henderson, shoemaker, Alexandria.
Benjamin Isenberg, farmer, Porter.
John Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
John Jones, farmer, Tell.
John Jamison, innkeeper, Dublin.
Philip Locke, farmer, Springfield.
William Laird, carpenter, Porter.
John Lawrimore, manager, Brady.
Robert Laird, farmer, Porter.
Wm. B. Leas, merchant, Shirleysburg.
William Madden, farmer, Springfield.
William Moore, merchant, Porter.
David Myerly, farmer, Clay.
John T. Moore, miller, West.
William Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
Andrew G. Neff, farmer, Penn.
John H. Neff, farmer, West.
Daniel Price, farmer, Clay.
John Porter, Esq., farmer, Henderson.
John Rhodes, farmer, Henderson.
John Rupert, farmer, Brady.
William Reeder, farmer, Tell.
William Stinson, farmer, Tod.
George L. Smith, farmer, Dublin.
James M. Stewart, drover, Jackson.
Amos Smith, farmer, Cass.
William States, farmer, Walker.
Abraham Shore, farmer, Cass.
William Wray, farmer, Hopewell.
James Ewing, farmer, Barree.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

A. C. Blair, merchant, Tell.
Benjamin Bears, j. p., Cromwell.
Emanuel Bare, laborer, Dublin.
Morris Cutshall, farmer, Springfield.
James Chamberlain, innkeeper, Warriorsmark.
Amor Clarke, farmer, Tod.
William Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
Samuel Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
Joshua Greenland, Esq., Huntingdon.
James Hagans, cordwain, Jackson.
Benjamin Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsmark.
George C. Hamilton, farmer, Hopewell.
William Jorden, farmer, Cromwell.
David Jeffries, farmer, Tell.
Adam Keith, farmer, Tod.
James Lane, farmer, Cromwell.
John Mytinger, miller, Morris.
William B. Megahan, tailor, Penn.
Jacob Musser, Sr., farmer, Brady.
Robert B. Myton, farmer, Barree.
Jonathan K. Mets, farmer, Brady.
Andrew Nelson, farmer, Shirley.
John Oaks, gentleman, Jackson.
Thos. E. Orbison, merchant, Cromwell.
Jacob Russell, farmer, Hopewell.
John Smith, farmer, Jackson.
John N. Swoope, merchant, Porter.
Andrew Shore, farmer, Clay.
Henry H. Summers, farmer, Hopewell.
John H. Stonebraker, farmer, Franklin.
William I. Steel, saddler, Huntingdon.
Levi Smith, farmer, Union.
Samuel P. Wallace, farmer, Morris.
David Wilson, carpenter, Porter.
Caleb Wakefield, farmer, Brady.
John Yocum, farmer, Walker.

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

LOST—in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 25th inst., a LAND WARRANT, assigned to Robert McBirney, for 120 acres, and a PENSION PAPER, in favor of John Horst. The papers are of no use to any one except the rightful owners, but if left at this office, the finder will receive FIVE DOLLARS.
Sept. 30, 1857.* JOHN HORST.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN.

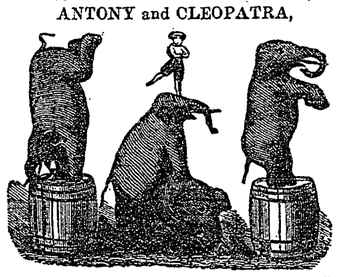
NEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN, Opposite the "Franklin House," Huntingdon, Pa. Has just opened a very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the very latest fashion and of the best materials. The same quality of Clothing cannot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap.
Call and examine for yourselves. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

BOOTS & SHOES. A new stock received! LEVI WESTBROOK, has just opened another new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and most fashionable kind to be had in the city.
Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys can be suited by calling at my store.
Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same, knowing that customers will be pleased with my Boots & Shoes and my prices. L. WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES!—AND TO BE SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES! MOSES STROUS Has just opened the largest assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, that ever was received at one time in Huntingdon, consisting of every article of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, And a tremendous stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as Overcoats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps of all sizes for old and young.
GROCERIES of the best, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.
The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with goods and prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

GRINDSTONES on friction rollers and patent hangings, for sale by
apr. 9. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S FRENCH & AMERICAN CIRCUS. COMBINED EXHIBITION.
First appearance in America of the TWO GREAT PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, ANTONY and CLEOPATRA,



Who will appear in a variety of *Gymnastics, Dances, Posturings, Groupings, Tableaux, &c.*
The Most Wonderful Quadrupeds Ever Exhibited!
Manager..... JOHN P. GREEN.
Equestrian Director.....S. HUNTINGTON.
Will exhibit in
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, for One Day only. Doors open at 2 and 6½ o'clock. Admission only 25 cts. No half price.
A full, brilliant and diversified troupe of
FRENCH and AMERICAN EQUESTRIANS,
Comprising some of the most famous Riders and Artists in the world, among whom are
MADAME LOUISE TOURNIAIRE, The first Lady Equestrienne of Europe.
MONS. FRANCOIS TOURNIAIRE, From the Cirque Napoleon, Paris.
THEODORE TOURNIAIRE, FERD. TOURNIAIRE, The celebrated Juveniles.
Mr. A. F. LYMING, The Cord Volantist and Jester.
SIGNOR BLISS, The Contortionist.
THE GERMAN BROTHERS, Gymnasts.
Besides a full corps of other Equestrians and Artists, including B. HUNTINGTON, G. LE MANNA, NAGLE, WARD, PROCTOR and others.
Among the great feats in the Performances, are the
Elephants' Exercises,
These curiously trained creatures are the only animals of their kind that have ever been trained to march and dance to the time of music. They will also mount pedestals 10 feet in height, where they will stand on their head, balance themselves on one foot, pirouette on the top of their narrow platform, and perform other exploits perfectly astounding.
There is no deception whatever in the Elephants' Performances,
They actually do all that is claimed for them. And are the only animals that were ever taught to do the like.
The scientific wonder, first illustrated by Mr. R. Sands, of a MAN WALKING ACROSS A CEILING, with his feet to the wall and his head downward, will be exhibited by SIGNOR BLISS.
Madame Tournaire,
Will ride her unapproachable act of single horsemanship, without saddle or bridle. This intrepid equestrienne will also appear in her great performance of RIDING SIX HORSES AT ONE TIME.
Hurdle Jumping & Fence Leaping
Act of horsemanship, by Master Theodore, without saddle or bridle.
Superb Model Act, La Manege
By Madame LOUISE, the original and most accomplished in that performance in this country.
La Trapez,
By the MOTLEY BROTHERS, a curious and thrilling scene of lofty gymnastics.
La Perche Equipoise,
A stupendous display of balancing by the German Gymnasts.
Besides many other acts by the various members of this numerous and brilliant troupe, a description of which will be found in the bills.
☞**TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE**☜
A terrific Ascension on a single Wire,
BY M'LLE ISABELLA,
will take place outside of the canvass, just before the opening the doors in the afternoon. M'lle. Isabella will walk up **A Single Wire, 200 feet in length,**
From the ground to the flagstaff of the Circus, in the presence of all who wish to attend GRATUITOUSLY
Huntingdon Oct. 14, 1857.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, of *April Term*, 1857, No. 11.—Libel for Divorce.—Jemima Myers, by her next friend, *vs.* William Myers.—A subpœna to April Term, and an Alias Subpœna to August Term, 1857, having both been returned that respondent could not be found in said county, and proof thereof having been made according to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, you the said William Myers, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the said Court on the second Monday in November next, to answer the complaint of the said Jemima Myers. GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, —every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.
His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS,
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber desiring to follow his children to the "Great West," now offers for sale his farm near Unity Church, Henderson township, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance covered with valuable timber. The improvements are good—a large STONE HOUSE, good barn, wagon-shed, &c.—There is an abundance of fruit trees, a good well of water adjoining the house, and running water in most of the fields. This farm is considered the best and most level in the neighborhood.
Terms of sale will be made easy. If not sold before the 1st day of January, 1858, the property will be rented.
Address the subscriber at Huntingdon, Pa.
October 7, 1857-6t. JAMES PORTER.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—*Estate of Samuel Watson, deceased.*
Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Samuel Watson, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. P. WATSON, D. H. CAMPBELL. } *Adm'rs.*
Sept. 30, 1857.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

LADIES' Collars and Undersleeves in great variety, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, *Also to Invalids Retreat,* Author of "*Letters to Invalids,*" IS COMING! See following Card.

NOVEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel,"	Friday, November	13.
Lewistown,	"	14.
Hollidaysburg,	"	15.
Mifflin,	"	16.
Harrisburg,	17 &	18.
Carlisle,	"	19.
Chambersburg,	"	20.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
☞No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese Cloth, Poplins striped and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Mourning, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettee, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE near Huntingdon, Pa.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of Orders of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, the Tracts of Land, &c., hereinafter described, situate in said county, and near the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1857, as the property of John Ker, late of said county, dec'd, to wit:

1. All that tract marked (A) in the Diagram annexed to the return of the Inquest, containing 237 acres and 130 perches, it being the Mansion Farm of said dec'd. About one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation; about 40 acres of which is meadow. Running water for cattle, &c., may be readily introduced into almost every field upon this farm. There are upon it a two story frame dwelling house, a large brick barn and other buildings. Also a good apple orchard.

2. All that tract marked (C) in said diagram, containing 237 acres and 68 perches, and called the Moore farm. Somewhat more than half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, a fair proportion of which is meadow. On account of the nearness of these two farms to the borough of Huntingdon and the large quantity of meadow upon each, they would be well suited for grazing or stock farms.

3. All that tract marked (D) in said Diagram, containing 185 acres 132 perches; about one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, and has thereon erected two tenant houses.

4. All that tract marked (E) in said Diagram, containing 214 acres, 87 perches; about 100 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation. No buildings thereon.

5. All that tract marked (G) in said Diagram, containing 119 acres; woodland.

6. All that tract marked (K) in said Diagram, containing 87 acres 147 perches; woodland.

7. All that tract marked (L) in said Diagram, containing 148 acres, 83 perches; woodland.

8. All that tract marked (M) in said Diagram, containing 117 acres, 147 perches; woodland.

9. A lot of ground in the village of Smithfield marked (O) in said Diagram, having thereon erected a small log stable.

10. The one undivided fourth part of five adjoining tracts of land situate in Henderson and Porter townships, containing together about 700 acres, be the same more or less. Upon these tracts or within their boundaries, there is a large amount of water power, for any kind of works; inexhaustible quarries of limestone and other stone for building; a dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

REAL ESTATE OF DAWSON C. SMALLEY, dec'd.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of a plurius order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, there will be sold at public vendue or outcry on the premises on TUESDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1857, between the hours of 10 A. M. & 2 P. M. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by Juniata river on the East and North East; by the lands of Swisharts heirs on the North; by Aughwick Creek on the North West; by lands of Jas. M. Bell on the South; and by lands of Bell's heirs and Oliver Ember on the South West, containing about TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a two story stone dwelling house with Kitchen attached. A Stone bank barn, Stone Spring house, Stone tenant house, &c., &c. Also on said premises is an Iron Ore Bank, Orchard, &c., being the real estate of Dawson C. Smalley dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Due attendance given on the day of sale by

HENRY BREWSTER,
Administrator of Dawson C. Smalley, deceased.
Sept. 16, 1857.-5t

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.—The undersigned will meet the School Directors and Teachers, in their respective districts, for examinations as indicated by the following table:

Districts.	*Time.*	*Place.*
Cromwell, Wednesday,	October 7,	Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday,	" 8,	Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday,	" 9,	Centre School House.
Walker, Monday,	" 12,	McConnellstown.
Springfield, Saturday,	" 17,	Maddensville.
Clay, Monday,	" 19,	Scottsville.
Cass & Cassville, Tuesday,	" 20,	Cassville.
Tod, Wednesday,	" 21,	Newburg.
Penn, Thursday,	" 22,	Marklesburg.
Hopewell, Friday,	" 23,	Rough & Ready.
Juniata, Monday,	" 26,	
Henderson, Tuesday,	" 27,	Court House.

The hour for meeting in each of the above places will be 10 o'clock, A. M.; and punctuality is desirable. School directors are respectfully invited to attend.

ALBERT OWEN,
September 9, 1857. County Superintendent.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. B. Frazier of West township, and J. Frazier of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, under the firm of J. B. & J. Frazier, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 28th day of August, 1857. The Books of the Ennisville Yard will be settled and collected by Jonathan Frazier—and the Books of the Shaver's Creek Yard will settled and collected by John B. Frazier.

J. B. FRAZIER,
J. FRAZIER.
Sept. 2, 1857.*

N. B.—J. B. Frazier will continue business at Shaver's Creek Yard.

NOTICE.—I offer for sale One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land in the county of Union, Iowa. Also, a two-story weather-boarded dwelling house, fronting on Allegheny street, the next building below Jackson's Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon.

Notice is also given that I have left my account Book, Notes, Agreements, Deeds and Papers with David Snare, Esq., in the borough of Huntingdon, who is fully authorized and empowered to sell and convey any of the property and to collect, receive, and receipt for all payments made to him for me, as fully and effectually as I could do if personally present. FREDERICK LIST.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons. J. N. SWOOPE.

Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

M. CUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Long, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING,

for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES. HATS and CAPS.

Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.

As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

J. WEICHSELBAUM, Optician and Oculist, from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a room at Jackson's Hotel, where he offers for sale SPECTACLES, of every variety, size, and quality.

A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal ground flint Glasses of his own manufacture. He would particularly call the attention of the public to his spectacles for

NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS,

And for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of glasses and Conservers of the sight made of the best flint and azure Glasses. Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his glasses. Also, the Hunting Glasses of the best quality.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—The very best BRAZILIAN PEBBLE! so universally proved to be far superior to any other glass.

Also—Microscopes, Spy and Quizzing Glasses of every size and quality; Telescopes, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the optical line not mentioned.

☞Optical and other instruments and Glasses carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, on the first trial. He will remain in this place during the Fair in October, and those in want of the above articles will please give him a call.

☞He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞The very best EYE-WATER always for sale.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The young man now traveling through the county, with horse and waggon, selling Ready-Made Clothing, is no Agent or Clerk of mine, his representations to the contrary notwithstanding. I have no Agents or Clerks peddling Clothing for me. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

ESTATE OF ANN S. HAYS, dec'd.—*Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of* ANN S. HAYS, late of Barree township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN C. COUCH,
Sept. 16, 1857-6t.* *Administrator.*

THE WINTER SESSION OF THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will open on Monday, November 2, and continued five months.

TERMS—For Board and English tuition, per session, $62.50. French and Music Extra.

For particular information apply to

J. B. KIDDER, Principal.

Shirleysburg, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

BROOKER & MARSH, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 261 North 3d Street, one door below Vine, Philadelphia.

Sales of BOOTS and SHOES, DRY GOODS, GUNS, HARDWARE, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

EVERY EVENING.

☞Country Storekeepers and others will always find at our evening Sales a large and desirable assortment of the above goods, to be sold in lots to suit buyers.

*** Goods packed on the premises for Country Trade.

Sept. 30, 1857-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, NEXT,

A FARM, (late the estate of Joseph Dorland, deceased,) situate on the Ridges, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about four miles from the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of John Rhodes on the north, Aaron Kelly on the east, James Simpson and John Flenner on the south, and Adam Rupert on the west, containing two hundred and seventeen (217) acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation; having thereon erected A LOG HOUSE, a LOG BARN and other improvements. This farm has an abundant supply of water and an assortment of good fruit.

TERMS OF SALE. One half of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, personally, or by letter through the Huntingdon post office.

DAVID RUPERT.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c., Can *easily* be forced to grow in *one week* by the use of my ONGUENT, the *formula* for the preparation of which, with ample directions for making up and using, will be forwarded to any one on receipt of *TWENTY-FIVE CENTS*, or its equivalent in Postage stamps. Send an envelope properly directed in which I can enclose the directions. Address A. L. DUNTON, Goshen, Conn.

Sept. 29, 1857-3t*

A TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.—A Tract of Land situate about three miles from Huntingdon, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, containing about 100 acres, about 90 of which is well timbered, bounded on the north west by lands of Samuel Sankey, on the north east by lands of Wm. Sankey, on the south east by lands of Jas. Porter, on the south west by lands of J. S. Africa. It lies on the eastern side of and adjoins the Stark road.

Will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, on Wednesday of the first week of November Court.

S. SANKEY, Agent.

Henderson twp., Sept. 30, 1857.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT! On and after Thursday, September 3rd, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive 2.00
M'Connellstown	"	8.20	" 1.40
Pleasant Grove	"	8.30	" 1.30
Marklesburg	"	8.45	" 1.15
Coffee Run	"	9.00	" 1.00
Rough & Ready	"	9.15	" 12.45
Cove	"	9.25	" 12.35
Fishers' Summit	"	9.30	" 12.30
Saxton	Arrive	9.50	Leave 12.10
	Leave	10.00	Arrive 12.00
Riddlesburg	"	10.20	" 11.40
Hopewell	Arrive	10.30	Leave p. m. 11.30

EVENING TRAIN.

	P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	1.00	Arrive 5.10
M'Connellstown	"	1.20	" 7.50
Pleasant Grove	"	1.30	" 7.40
Marklesburg	"	1.45	" 7.25
Coffee Run	"	2.00	" 7.10
Rough & Ready	"	2.15	" 6.55
Cove	"	2.25	" 6.45
Fishers' Summit	"	2.30	" 6.40
Saxton	Arrive	2.50	Leave 6.20

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC *ROOFING FELT*—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDARS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS NOR LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.

August 19, 1857.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8: Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

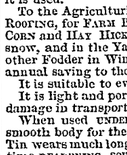
The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work*, and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents,
No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

Sept. 2, 1857.



SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Upholstering done in the neatest style.

Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

VERY SUPERIOR LIME.—Persons desiring a *very superior white lime* can now obtain it of the subscriber, as he has just put into operation, a large draw kiln, built upon an improved plan, and producing daily, large quantities of *the very best quality.* With facilities unsurpassed, and limestone pure as any found in the State, he feels confident that he can render complete satisfaction to those who give him a call. The attention of Builders, Farmers, and all wishing to buy Lime, is respectfully invited, as well to his low rates, as to the quality of his lime. JOHN HAGEY.

Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. COFFEE RUN, Hunt. Co., Pa.

300 SACKS Ground Alum Salt, for sale, wholesale and retail, very low. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

JNO. CRESSWELL & SON.

Petersburg, Sept. 9, 1857.*

UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited. JOSEPH FUSSELL,

No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market.

Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. Philadelphia.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them at

Sept. 2, 1857. LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by

May 25, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

JEWELRY—A new stock just opened by JOHN FRISCH.

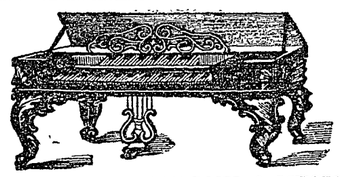
PORTE MONNAIES, Spectacles, Fancy Articles, &c., a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

CORNELIAN FINGER RINGS—a large assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, from $2 up to $200, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone *equalling* the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.): "Among Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Jacksonian, N. J.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

"The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is *rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depthof brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*V. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind which we have seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Disptach" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap;* but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS.—EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH Sts., Philadelphia, respectfully request *Cash Buyers* to examine a fine Stock of *Seasonable Goods*, adapted to BEST PENNSYLVANIA TRADE.

Full Line of Fall Dress Goods.
New designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 " Poil de Chevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

☞Auction Bargains from New York and this City daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods.—TERMS—*Nett Cash.*

Sept. 2, 1857.-3m.

LOOK HERE!—What a large variety of TOYS and FANCY GOODS! The LARGEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES I ever seen, at the New Number, 144 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE ARCH, PHILADELPHIA.

Toys of all kinds,
Fancy Baskets,
Violins & Strings,
Canes, Pipes,
Tobacco Boxes,
Segar Cases,
Work Boxes,

and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to mention. JOHN DOLL,

144 North 2nd Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.

Sept. 2, 1857-3m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Address, Owen & Lambert, Broad Top City.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner & Shipper of Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon, Pa.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by

apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.

Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of

apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO.

MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

May 12, 1857.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

HAMS and SHOULDERS just received and for sale by W. J. GEISSINGER.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by

Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons Plaster to be disposed of by

August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash prices.

Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

REVOLVERS—a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Totter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patchorpe's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1